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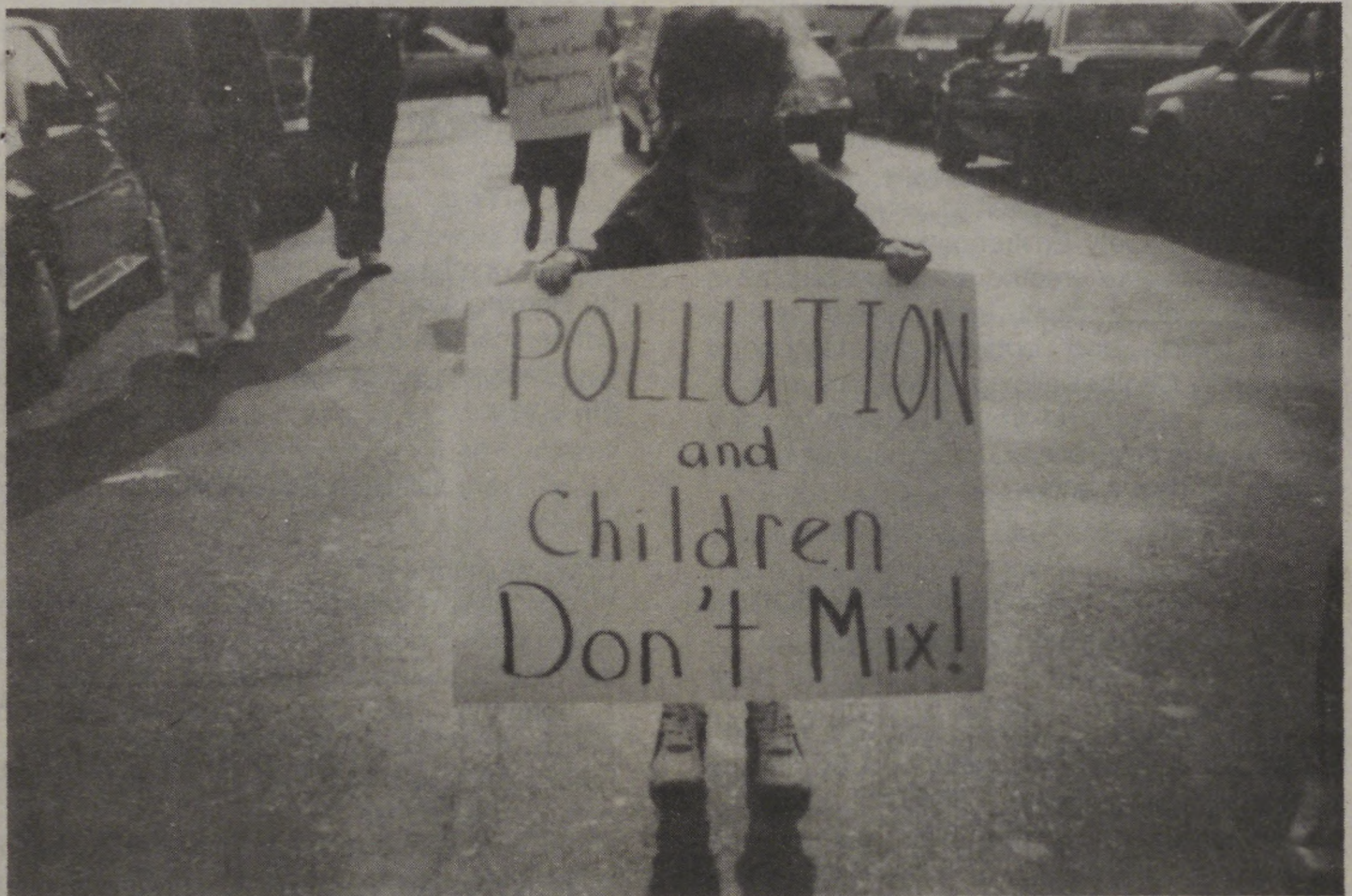
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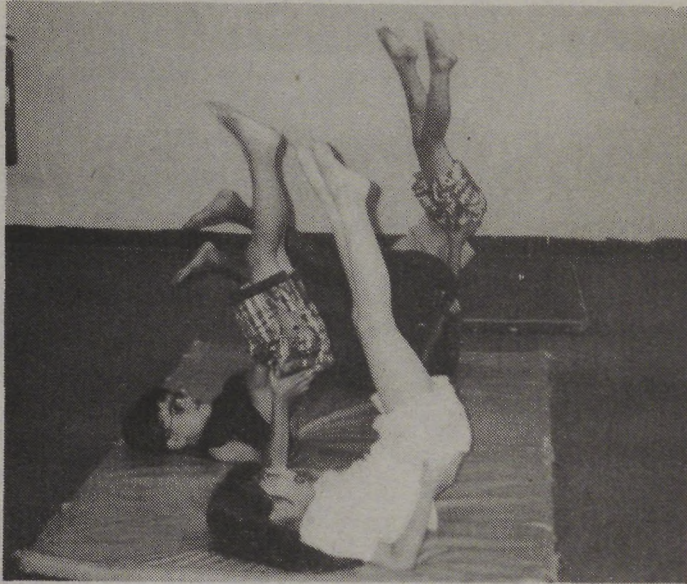
Vol. 16 No. 3

Fall 1993



March Against Toxic Waste In Ironbound

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Summer Arts Program A Success

Thirty five young people participated in the Summer Arts Program sponsored by the Ironbound Community Corporation. Field trips included the Newark Museum, the Trenton State Museum, Rutgers University Ceramics workshop, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the Littoral Society Environmental Fishing trip. The students also created a window display in their printmaking class, and painted colorful murals inside and outside the Ironbound Community Center building at 432 Lafayette St. This was the second year ICC sponsored a Summer Arts Program, and planning has begun already for next summer.

New Report on Toxic Pollution in Ironbound Available

Eltia Montano, an intern who was working for the summer with the **Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste (ICATW)**, recently published a report called *"The State of Our Neighborhood's Health"*. The report tells about nine existing toxic wastes sites in Ironbound, including: the Diamond Shamrock site which is on the federal Superfund list due to its contamination with dioxin, the Ironbound

Stadium, and Albert Steel Drum at 338 Wilson Ave. (for which an Administrative Consent Order was signed on May 1, 1980, meaning they should have started to clean it up then!).

The report also names the "sinning six". These are facilities in the Ironbound that released over half a million pounds of pollution into our environment in 1991 (the latest year data is available). The report describes what each of these six companies does or produces, as well as the chemicals they say they are releasing. The report concludes with a discussion about the important victories the ICATW has been able to obtain including stopping a proposed regional medical waste facility.

The report is available from the ICATW, 95 Fleming Ave. 589-4668 for a donation of \$5.00.

Raffle Tickets Available:

ICATW is currently selling raffle tickets to support its work. Tickets are a \$1. a piece and can be purchased by contacting the ICATW at 95 Fleming Ave. or calling 589-4668. Prizes are gift certificates for \$250, \$150 and \$75. You can also become a member of the ICATW for only \$5. a year.

Congratulations!

Congratulations to:

- * Joe Della Fave, Director of the Ironbound Community Corporation, and his wife Lori, on the birth of their daughter Siena Nicole.

- * Johanna Lion, Board member for the Ironbound Community Corporation, and her husband Michael Moroch, on the birth of their son Michael Adrian.

- * Pastor Lin Powell, and all the members of Wolff Memorial Presbyterian Church, who will celebrate the 130th Anniversary of their church on Sunday, Nov. 7, at 3 PM. The guest speaker will be Dr. John W. Beardslee III, from New Brunswick Theological Seminary. All are invited.

More Promises About Our Pool

The story of the pool in Ironbound is a string of broken promises, as most residents know, dating back to the destruction (in spite of community opposition) of the Wilson Ave. Bathhouse in 1986. Since then residents have been waiting for the new pool which was supposed to be built. Now there are new promises.

"Construction of the Ironbound Pool should begin in March or April of 1994 and take fifteen months to complete", said Alvin Zach, director of the Newark Dept. of Engineering.

Mr. Zach spoke to a community meeting sponsored by the Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste (ICATW) at St. Benedict's Church Sept. 22nd about the cleanup at the Ironbound Pool and Stadium Site.

"We finally received all approvals from the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection & Energy (DEPE). The pool would be built above ground and built to meet specifications for swimming and diving competition. It is imperative that the community get involved in deciding the pool's hours of operation and how it will be run."

Ironbound resident Vic DeLuca pointed out that the community had fought to keep the Wilson Ave. Bathhouse open and had formed a non-profit organization to advise the City on how to run the new pool to make it available for all the community's needs. "We stopped working on this because the construction of the pool has been continually delayed since 1987. Now it is time to begin this effort again," said Mr. De Luca.

People at the meeting brought up some the ongoing problems at the site. Tony Saltys asked about the continual flooding at the site. "You can swim in the street, when it rains," he said. Mr. Zach said the problem was coming from a toxic waste site on Wilson Ave. where the drainage ditch is located, and that the



Young people demonstrate to demand a pool during the summer of 1993.

federal Environmental Protection Agency is supposed to now get that site cleaned up. The parking problem was also addressed. Mr. Zach said "parking has been a problem since the day the stadium was built.", but offered no immediate solution.

The question of protection for the community during construction was raised. Mr. Zach promised to come and meet with residents to review the City's plans to minimize the risk of disruption to neighbors lives during construction.

In answer to questions about the pollution on the site Mr. Zach said pumping of the groundwater through a carbon filter will probably go on for 20 years.

Mr. Zach also talked about the playing fields at the site. The football field will be cleaned up by digging up soil contaminated with PCB's and disposing of it elsewhere. Then the field will be covered with clean soil. The City will be submitting a plan to the NJDEPE this month. If the plan is accepted the field could be cleaned up within a year.

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Ironbound Pool

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The track will also be redone so it conforms to regulations for competitive meets.

The concrete stands also have to be redone. On the question of how to pay for these things, Mr. Zach said the City is exploring the idea of "privatization" of the football field. "Privatization" would mean an agreement for certain private uses of the field in exchange for money to cleanup and maintain the field. The public would have use of the field during scheduled times.

Mr. Zach said the small playing field (B) would be tested for contamination since it was also the location of the former Hoechst Celanese celluloid acetate plant. Hoechst Celanese will pay for the testing. This plan should be accepted by the City Council Oct. 6., according to Mr. Zach. Testing could take a year. The playing field would not be closed during that time. People raised the issue of putting astro-turf on that field so it could be used more. "There is not enough room for recreation in Ironbound to meet the needs," one resident said. Mr. Zach offered the possibility of using land from which chemicals have been cleaned up for recreation areas, and urged the community to get involved now before developers have any other plans.

Mr. Zach mentioned that the ice rink will get a new roof at a cost of between 1 and 1.5 million dollars. Bids are expected in a couple of weeks. The new roof will stop leaking which is interfering with the use of the building now.

"We intend to be watchdogs to make sure the job gets done this time," said one community resident. "We want our pool."

Neighborhood Committee Celebrates 4th Anniversary

by Vic De Luca

The Neighborhood Crime Committee, a citizens group formed to deal with noise, drug sales, prostitution, and parking problems associated with go-go bars on Fleming Ave., and Ferry St., celebrated its 4th Anniversary on Sept. 20. The Committee began in 1989 when residents went door to door gathering signatures for a petition asking the police to crack down on criminal activities in the area. The group worked with police to resolve some of the parking problems, and a few places were closed for illegal drug activity and other violations of the alcoholic beverage act. One bar is still closed.

Residents have showed they will stick together to make their neighborhood a better place to live. Six times a year, area residents - Black, White and Hispanic, homeowners and tenants - have met with the East District Police Captain and other city representatives to air their complaints and make city officials accountable. Throughout these years, Trinity Reformed Church has been supportive, and allowed the Committee to hold its meetings there.

Because of the Committee's work, public lots have been cleaned up, illegally parked cars towed, prostitutes have been arrested, and bars have been forced to establish parking lots and install soundproofing. Recently, the group forced the owner of property at Fleming Ave. & Brill St. to clean up debris and replace a sidewalk. The group worked with East District Captain Robert Rankin to get special squads of police at neighborhood trouble spots.

It has been a long but rewarding four years of work by the Crime Committee. It shows that people care about their neighborhood and are willing to get involved. The next meeting of the Committee is: **Monday, November 15, 7:00 PM, at Trinity Reformed Church** (corner of Ferry & Hawkins Sts.) The meetings are open to all.

Residents Express Concerns About Plans For Celanese Property

by Vic De Luca

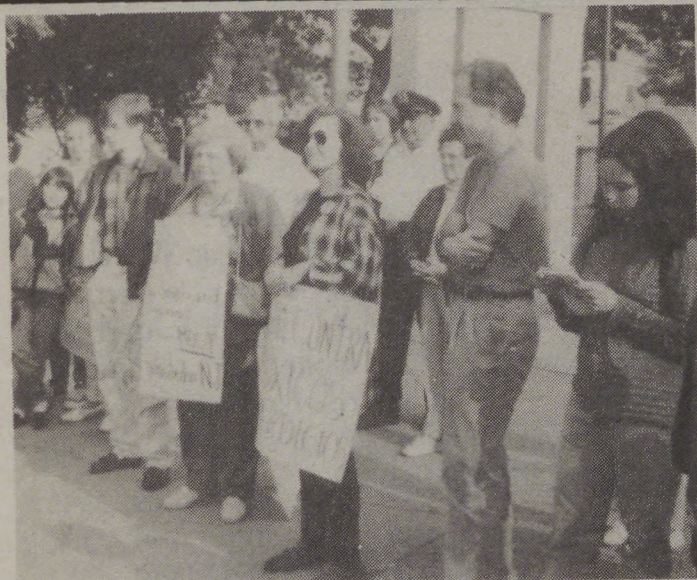
Earlier this year, the old Celanese factory, located at Ferry & Magazine Sts., was demolished. The large vacant site is now planned as the new home for an improved Pathmark Supermarket. Plans are for Ashbridge Development Corporation to buy the property from the present owners, Georgia-Pacific Inc., and build a new mall which will house a large supermarket and 6 to 8 smaller stores. Pathmark will move from its existing site to the new store which will be much bigger, and will offer many more departments, such as a bakery, florist, fresh fish market, and possibly a liquor store. This new Pathmark will be built at the corner of Darcy and Magazine Sts., with the entrance facing Ferry St.

While most residents welcome a new "state-of-the-art" supermarket, residents have expressed some concerns about the plan. Residents of Darcy St. are concerned about noise and diesel exhaust fumes from the trucks which make deliveries to the store as late as 11 PM. Residents have asked for a high soundproof wall between the store and the homes.

Darcy St. residents also brought up proper security in the parking lots, maintenance and litter control in the parking lot and outside the store, and well planned traffic control to retrieve congestion. Residents do not trees planted in the parking lot, where people with criminal intentions could hide. At a meeting of the Newark Central Planning Board, the developer said he would make changes in the plan to deal with all of the residents concerns. The Board also asked for proof that any toxic pollution of the property was properly cleaned up.

Pathmark officials also announced the possibility of locating a Rickels Home Center in their existing building. These plans are not

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March Against Toxics:

On Oct. 9th Ironbound residents and friends marched down Ferry St. to demand a cleanup of toxic pollution in our neighborhood. Lois Gibbs, Director of the Citizen's Clearinghouse on Hazardous Wastes which is a national group supporting the efforts of grassroots groups like the Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste, marched with the group and was the keynote speaker.

Lois Gibbs was the leader of the Love Canal Homeowner's Association. Her story has been told over the years in a movie, book and TV drama. "I believed in the American Dream. I believed that the government would take care of me. The reality is that the government didn't care about my children getting sick. You have to organize yourselves to be powerful enough to stop toxic pollution in Ironbound."

Students and teachers from the East Side High School Environmental Club were also among the speakers at a rally at Peter Francisco Park. Lois Gibbs' visit to Ironbound was part of a Statewide push to secure an "environmental bill of rights" for all people that was sponsored by the Grassroots Environmental Organization (GREO).

We Told You So

There were many reasons why the Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste led the fight to stop the construction of a garbage incinerator in Ironbound. But the garbage burner was built in spite of community opposition. Since its opening ceremony in 1990, we are now able to see that we the residents were right about:

Air Pollution

In its first year of operation, the garbage incinerator was fined \$462,000 for giving off more air pollution than its permit allows. During the last quarter of 1992 this happened 20 times (according to the equipment that monitors what comes out of the incinerator). Even the non-toxic particles which come out of the incinerator can be dangerous. "Several studies have concluded that tens of thousands of deaths are caused in the United States each year by a form of air pollution that for the most part falls within current legal limits: tiny particles of soot that are inhaled." (N.Y. Times 7/19/92). But, as we predicted, the incinerator is also giving off mercury, dioxin, and other dangerous toxic substances.

Mercury

We said mercury was dangerous to health, and that the incinerator would produce mercury. Now, the N.J. Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE) has said that the incinerator should reduce the amount of mercury it gives off into the air by 80% by the end of 1995 and by 95% by the year 2000. Until it happens, we have to suffer.

Dioxin

We said dioxin would come out of the incinerator, and that it was dangerous to health. Ironbound already has the Diamond Shamrock Superfund site with the country's highest

concentrations of dioxin. Now a new study in the journal "Epidemiology" reveals that people exposed to dioxin during the explosion in Seveso, Italy in 1976 have begun to exhibit excessive numbers of cancers. This confirms what the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) "scientific reassessment team" told chief of the federal Environmental Protection Agency, William Reilly in Jan., 1992 "Dioxin does cause cancer in humans."

Losing Money

We said that the incinerator would be too expensive. According to a Wall Street Journal article, Aug. 11, 1993, incinerators are "financial disasters" for local government. "The current economics of burning trash are terrible, requiring residential and commercial taxpayers - to pay hundreds of millions of dollars a year over and above the going market rate for trash disposal." So who gets stuck with the bill? Essex County created a Utilities Authority which floated a \$27 million bond in order to avoid a big increase in garbage bills - for now.

Built Too Big

The Wall Street Journal, and other publications, also write about the fact that there is not enough garbage for the incinerators to burn. In August, 1993 22,000 of the almost 73,000 tons of garbage received at the incinerator came from Bergen County. What will Essex County do once that contract ends? Ironbound residents said that incinerators and recycling were in opposition to each other, because the more you recycle, the less garbage you have to burn. Now we are proven right.

The Wall St. Journal says the outlook will get worse, because it will cost a lot of money

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Chestnut St. Smells: A Nightmare For Residents



On June 20, 1993, there was a "Class I Hazardous Explosion" at Chase Chemical company, located at 280 Chestnut St., in which a laboratory building was totally destroyed. While plant workers and firemen at the scene were treated with a special wash to remove dangerous substances and Emergency Medical personnel refused to come anywhere near the plant, the people who live across the street were not evacuated. "Not one employee came across the street to tell us anything about what was going on," one resident remembers.

For residents of Chestnut St., the explosion at 4 in the morning was a nightmare, but so are the smells which have been plaguing the street for the last two and a half years. Hundreds of complaints about the terrible noxious odors have been filed with the proper city and state authorities.

The smell is coming from a process being performed at Chase Chemical Co. involving the chemicals "heptane" and "hexane". The residue is burnt in an incinerator, which neighbors say, was illegally built and had no permit until recently. Chase Chemical has been fined, but the problem continues.

"We have no idea what breathing these chemicals does to us over a 5, 10 or 15 year period. This is a health risk to all of us. We

don't know to what degree it will affect us. It is already causing health problems for people on this block. We have been suffering with headaches, nausea, and breathing problems," says Richard Weber, a resident of Chestnut St., who speaks for many of the families who live in the area.

"We are being deprived of our right to enjoy our life in the summertime, to use our yards, our pools, or the simple fact of sitting on your front porch with your neighbors. Our quality of life has deteriorated."

"After you breathe it for a while you can taste it," said Mrs. Weber. "You get lightheaded. You feel as though your throat is closing."

In a March 1993 memo, City Engineer Al Zach wrote that Chase Chemical had no permit for the incinerator it was operating. However this summer, in response to hundreds of residents complaints, Chase made the incinerator smokestack higher. In order to build the extension, residents say city and state officials helped Chase get the permits they needed to legally run the incinerator there. All this took place without notice to the residents.

"Due to the support of municipal officers, we feel that the permits were issued without proper notification to area residents," says Mr. Weber. "The higher smokestack hasn't solved the problem," said Mr. Weber. "Instead of the front yard, now we get the smell in the alleyways and backyards. Now Malvern St. residents are suffering. They didn't solve the problem, they just moved it. What right do they have to operate an incinerator without the neighbors even knowing about it?" asks Mr. Weber.

Residents say Chase could solve the problem. "I'm sure there is another way for them to dispose of the residue from the process," says Dan Tortorilla, another Chestnut St. resident.

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Chestnut St. Nightmare

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"Instead of burning the residue in the middle of a populated residential neighborhood, with 3 grammar schools, a major park, and a hospital nearby, they could physically remove it from the premises. The company just doesn't want to spend the money to do it."

The Chestnut St. residents are taking steps to protect themselves and their families. They have contacted the DEPE, the Governor, and now, a lawyer. Because of their efforts, the City of Newark is spending money to hire an impartial firm to study of the problem.

In a separate problem, something coming from Chase Chemical Co.'s vents is causing sidewalks, and homes to turn orange. Residents are also trying to get information about what may be causing this.

"We are not trying to close Chase Chemical.

Many of us have lived here all our lives. But our quality of life has just deteriorated so badly in the last few years, and something should be done to stop it," said Mr. Weber.

Incinerators

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to put better pollution controls on incinerators, because there will be less and less garbage to burn, and because disposing of incinerator ash (if it is declared toxic, as it should be) will cost a fortune.

So What Do We Do Now?

Ironbound residents can say a big "WE TOLD YOU SO" to government officials who pushed to build this incinerator. But we need to do more. What this shows is that government officials and so called "experts" do not have all the answers. We need to remain active and involved. We need to work to close this polluting incinerator. We need to continue working with the **Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste** to clean up the toxic waste dumps we have, and prevent more air pollution.

Plans For Celanese Property

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definite. Existing hardware stores are concerned that the construction of a Rickels will take business away from them. Many florists and liquor store owners in the neighborhood are concerned that Pathmark and Rickels would have an unfair advantage. Storeowners have complained that they lack sufficient parking for their stores, and that the City has not helped them to solve this problem. They are also concerned because it is expected that the new mall would get a tax abatement (would pay reduced taxes) for a certain number of years. Storeowners have been paying taxes all these years and struggling to keep in business to provide services to the people of Newark. The storeowners have formed a group and are meeting with city officials to voice their concerns about the new plans.

Many residents have expressed support for the new plans if the concerns of local storeowners and residents can be resolved. Residents suggested that storeowners who are interested get a chance to locate their stores in the new mall. The new mall will take a few years to build, and the new Pathmark would not be open for business until 1995.



Aspen Riverpark Tenants Meet

The Aspen Riverpark Tenants Association held a general meeting Sept. 29, 1993 to renew their efforts to get improvements in their building.

Some of the major issues of concern to the tenants were:

- * Seniors not being allowed to use the community room for meetings, or activities. Seniors having only 1 working washing machine for 100 apartments, and laundry rooms in the family section of the building being completely shut.
- * Community rooms in the other buildings being filled with trash, which creates a fire and safety hazard.
- * Lack of sufficient security for the building. There are no working locks on any of the downstairs doors leading into each section. "People who do not live here are getting into the buildings," was a comment made by more than one tenant.
- * Leaks in the building.

Many tenants who attended the meeting filled out survey forms indicating problems they had in their apartments. These survey forms will be used when Tenant Representatives meet with the owner and manager and with the Department of Housing & Urban Development, in order to get action for problems.

Tenants also agreed to a plan to begin recreation programs for children. Members of two church congregations, St. Stephan's United Church of Christ, and Westfield's First Congregational United Church of Christ, have expressed their desire to help the tenants with this project. Tenant representatives spoke at the church in Westfield about this project on October 9, 1993. "We are very excited about this project," said Delores Rich, Vice President of the Tenants Association. "The church people can help provide resources and energy which can be a real boost for our children and our building."



Not Another Incinerator?

On October 12, a meeting was held at Wolff Memorial Presbyterian Church with a developer planning to build a tire furnace (incinerator) in Ironbound. The company, International Recycling Limited, wants to burn the equivalent of **5 million tires a year** at a site in Ironbound near Route 1 and 9 and the New Jersey Turnpike. The company representatives said this would be the first tire incinerator using this technology built in the United States. (There are only 2 tire incinerators in the United States currently, and they use technology which **does** pollute the air). This company claims it can burn tires cleanly by having two burn chambers, and by taking the steel off the tires before burning them. The tire incinerator would be fully computerized, and only 1 person would work each shift. The company says there will be another 35 jobs created for people to retread old truck tires.

Residents in the audience were not convinced by the company's claims. "We heard the same promises with the garbage incinerator," said Gary Kosakowski, an Ironbound resident. "We are going to get more congestion, and trucks with tires coming through our streets." Joe Nardone from the **Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste (ICATW)** said, "Systems do break down. Not only will the community get no financial benefit, but this facility will add more pollution and traffic congestion to our already polluted neighborhood." Ninety per cent of the tires would be coming from outside of Newark.

The company has already made a presentation to the Newark City Council. The Council requested that they meet with residents of the neighborhood. Company representatives said they would come back to the ICATW with answers to the questions raised at the meeting.

Reportagem Especial: Productos Tóxicos Do Ironbound

Mary Andes, da Organização dos Profissionais do Ambiente, tem estado a trabalhar como interna para **O Comité Do Ironbound Contra Lixo Tóxico (ICATW)** há varios meses. Durante o seu termo como interna fez uma reportagem sobre os riscos dos productos tóxicos no Ironbound. Algumas das suas conclusões incluem:

* Ha oito sítios com lixo perigoso á espera de serem limpos de acordo com "A Reportagem Do Departamento Do Ambiente E Energia (DEPE) feito em 1992, referente ao programa de recuperação dos lugares contaminados. Estes incluem a lixeira Otilio localizada na Blanchard St., e a "Scientific Chemical Processing, localizada no numero 411 Wilson Ave. (onde se detectou poluição pela primeira vez em 1974!). Também incluídos estão os sítios com dioxina (à espera de limpeza desde 1983), e os sítios da piscina e do estádio do Ironbound (qui esperam desde 1987). Mais cinco outros sítios na lista de limpeza estão localizados no East Ward dentro do Ironbound.

* O Ironbound tem o pior problema no estado de New Jersey de acordo com a informação conseguida através da lei federal "direito de saber". Mais de 13 milhões de libras de productos tóxicos são libertados na zona do código postal 07105, quasi duas vezes mais que a zona do código postal com mais productos tóxicos que fica em segundo lugar, Rahway. Dois dos 10 mais poluidores em N. Jersey estão localizados no Ironbound. Sun Chemical Corporation, 185 Foundry St., e Alliance Chemical Inc, 309-327 Ave. P. Estas duas fabricas juntas libertaram um total de 7 milhões de libras de lixos tóxicos num ano (1990 - a mais recente data conseguida). Isto não inclui as emissões do novo forno de queima de lixo, o qual não é obrigado a dizer o

que manda para o ar dentro desta lei.

* Nenhuma agencia governamental está a documentar os efeitos sobre a saúde dos que vivem na area mais poluída de New Jersey. Isto inclui productos quimicos conhecidos por causarem cancro e defeitos de nascimento.

* O queimador de lixo mair do estado, situado no Ironbound, é mau para as nossas saúde e economia. Tem violado as condições permitidas pelas licenças de poluição do ar. E foi multado em \$462.000. Teria de fechar completamente porque foi mal planeado. Os responsáveis oficiais tiveram de vender \$27 milhões de obrigações para evitar que dobrasse o custo de operação do queimador de lixo. Tudo isto aconteceu durante os primeiros dois anos de operação.

O ICATW com sucesso derrotou duas outras propostas para o Ironbound, e tem conseguido a limpeza de sítios neste bairro. O Comité precisa da tua ajuda. Para mais informação sobre a próxima reunião da ICATW ou para obter uma cópia da reportagem, chama para o numero 589-4668 ou escreve para a ICATW, 95 Fleming Ave., Newark, N.J., 07105.



Mais Promessas Sobre A Nossa Piscina

A história da piscina do Ironbound é já um rosário de promessas quebradas, como muitos residentes sabem, e que remonta à demolição (apesar dos protestos da comunidade) do Balneário da Wilson Avenue em 1986. Desde então, os residentes têm aguardado a nova piscina que deveria ter sido já construída. Agora, surgem novas promessas.

"A construção da piscina do Ironbound deve começar em Março ou Abril de 1994 e levará 15 meses a completar," disse Alvin Zach, director do Departamento de Engenharia da cidade de Newark.

O Sr. Zach falou durante uma reunião comunitária promovida pelo **Comité do Ironbound Contra Produtos Tóxicos (ICATW)** a realizada na Igreja de São Benedito no passado dia 22 de Setembro. "Finalmente recebemos todas as aprovações do Departamento de Protecção ao Meio Ambiente e Energia do Estado de New Jersey (DEPE). A piscina será construída em nível superior ao terreno e satisfará todos os requerimentos para competições de natação e mergulhos. Torna-se imperativo que a comunidade se envolva e decida sobre horas de funcionamento da piscina e como a mesma funcionará."

Vic De Luca, residente do Ironbound, recordou que a comunidade lutou por manter aberto o Balneário da Wilson Ave. e que havia formado uma organização não-lucrativa para aconselhar a Câmara Municipal sobre a forma como operar a nova piscina e como melhor servir as necessidades da comunidade local. "Deixamos de nos debruçar sobre este assunto, porque a construção da nova piscina tem sido continuamente adiada desde 1987. Agora, será altura de voltar a trabalhar," concluiu o Sr. de Luca.

A questão de protecção da comunidade durante a construção foi também levantada. O Sr. Zach prometeu vir a conferenciar com os residentes sobre a melhor forma de minimizar inconvenientes durante a construção.

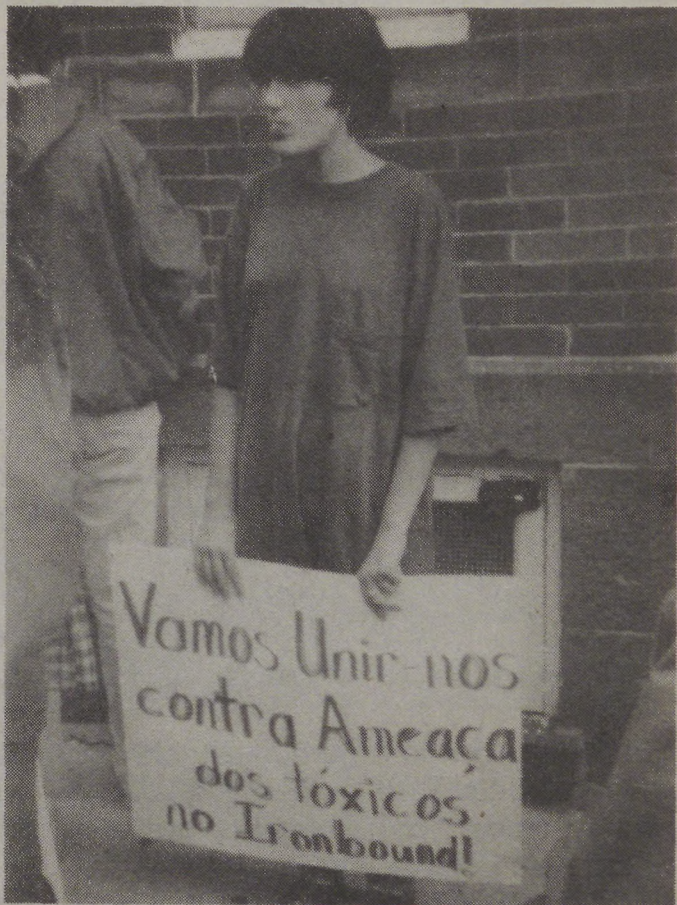


Respondendo a perguntas sobre poluição no local, o Sr. Zach afirmou que a filtragem de água tirada do subsolo provavelmente continuará durante 20 anos.

O Sr. Zach falou também sobre os campos de jogos existentes na área. O campo de futebol será limpo através da remoção da areia ali existente que será transportada para outro local. O terreno será então coberto com uma camada de areia nova. A cidade apresentará este mês um plano à agência NJDEPE. Se tal plano for aceite, a limpeza do terreno poderá estar concluída dentro de um ano.

A pista de atletismo será também arranjada, de forma a poder conformar com os regulamentos da modalidade. As bancadas de cimento terão também de ser reparadas. Na questão de como pagar por todos estes encargos, o Sr. Zach afirmou que a cidade explora actualmente a ideia de "privatizar" o campo de futebol. "Privatização" quer dizer entrar em acordo com entidades privadas para uso do campo em troca de serviços de manutenção do campo. O público poderá utilizar o complexo desportivo em datas pré-determinadas.

O Sr. Zach disse ainda que o pequeno
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Marcham Contro Os Toxicos

No dia 9 de Outubro, os residentes de Ironbound e seus amigos marcharam na Ferry St. para demonstrar a necessidade de limpar a nossa vizinhança. Sra. Lois Gibbs é Directora de "Citizens' Clearinghouse on Hazardous Waste" que é um grupo nacional que apoia os esforços de outros grupos pequenos como ICATW. Ela foi o prolector principal da marcha.

Sra. Gibbs também foi chefe de o "Love Canal Homeowners' Association." A sua história foi feito em um cinema, livro, e programa de televisão. Os alunos e professores do clube de meio ambiente do liceu de East Side também falaram durante o reunião no parque do Pedro Francisco. A sua visita ao Ironbound foi parte de um movimento á volta de Nova Jersey para conseguir um "Environmental Bill of Rights". Esta lei que tem o apoio de "Grassroots Environmental Organization" quer proteger o meio ambiente para todos.

Nossa Piscina

cont.

campo de jogos (B) será testado quanto a contaminação, uma vez que antigamente ali esteve localizada a fábrica de celulose Hoechst Celanese. Esta firma pagará os respectivos encargos. Este plano será aceite pela Câmara Municipal no dia 6 de Outubro, de acordo com o Sr. Zach. Os exames ao solo demorarão cerca de um ano. Entretanto, o campo manter-se-á aberto.

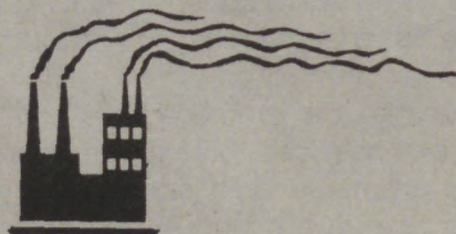
Um residente observou que a comunidade se manterá atenta ao desenrolar dos acontecimentos e especialmente se os trabalhos serão executados dentro das datas indicadas.

O Esquadrão da Ambulancia Necessita Ajuda

Quando alguém da nossa família adoece, ou é ferida acidentalmente, faz-se uma chamada urgente à Ambulancia do Ironbound. Agora o Esquadrão da Ambulancia está fazendo uma chamada urgente para pedir voluntários para ajudarem a continuar os seus serviços.

Além de voluntarios para receber cursos de primeiros socorros, e conduzir as ambulancias, precisam-se voluntarios para atender chamadas telefonicas.

Para mais informações ou para se inscrever, chamar a 589-3796.



Más Promesas Acerca de Nuestra Piscina

La historia de la piscina de Ironbound es un hilo roto de falsas promesas, como ya mucho de ustedes saben, tratando de que no sea destruida (a pesar de la oposición de la comunidad) de la Casa de Baños de Wilson Ave. desde en 1986. Los residentes han estado esperando por una piscina nueva que ya debía de estar construida. Ahora son nuevas las promesas.

"La construcción de la piscina de Ironbound debe de empezar en Marzo o Abril de 1994 y coge quince meses para completarla," dijo Alvin Zach, director de Departamento de Ingenieria en Newark.

El Sr. Zach habló a la comunidad en una reunión patrocinada por el **Comité en Contra de Desperdicios Tóxicos (ICATW)** en la Iglesia St. Benedict en Sept. 22, 1993.

"Finalmente recibimos todas las aprobaciones del New Jersey Department of Environment and Energy (DEPE). La piscina deberá ser construida arriba de la tierra para asi reunir las cualidades para competencias de natación y buceo. Es importante que la comunidad se envuelva en decidir el manejo de la piscina, y las horas de funcionamiento."

El residente de Ironbound, Vic De Luca, dijo que la comunidad ha luchado por mantener la Casa de Baños abierta, y ha formado una organización "non-profit" para aconsejar a la ciudad de como manejar la nueva piscina para que esté disponible a las necesidades de toda la comunidad. "Nosotros paramos de trabajar en esto debido a que la construcción de la piscina siempre se está posponiendo desde 1987. Ahora es el tiempo de empezar esta cuestión otra vez," dijo Sr. De Luca.

La pregunta de protección por la comunidad durante la construcción fue levantada. Sr. Zach prometió regresar y reunirse con residentes para repasar los planes de la



ciudad para disminuir los riesgos de cualquier discrepancia que tengan los residentes durante la construcción de la piscina.

En respuesta a la pregunta acerca de la contaminación del aire, Sr. Zach respondió que bombiando el agua de dentro de la tierra através de un filtro de carbon probablemente seguirá por 20 años.

Sr. Zach tambien habló acerca de las areas de recreo del lugar. El lugar de jugar "football" se limpiará excavando terreno contaminado con PCB y depositándolo en otro lugar. Luego el terreno será cubierto con suelo limpio. La ciudad asumirá un plan al New Jersey DEPE en este mes que viene. Si el plan es aprobado, el suelo se limpiará en menos de un año.

La pista de deportes también será renovada para el confort y las regulaciones que requieren las competencias. Las partes de concreto también seran renovadas. A la pregunta de dónde saldrá el dinero para pagar estos planes, el Sr. Zach dijo que la ciudad está explorando la idea de "privatización" del campo de jugar football. "Privatización" quiere decir en ponerse de acuerdo para ciertos usos privados en el campo de juego a cambio de dinero, para manteneer el lugar limpio y darle

cont. p. 14

Nuestra Piscina cont.

mantenimiento. El publico tendrá el uso del lugar durante unos horarios.

Sr. Zach dijo que el area pequeña de campo de recreo (B) será anilizada para contaminación por haber sido también el lugar donde de Hoechst Celanese tenía la planta. Hoechst Celanese correrá con los gastos de pruebas. Este plan será aceptado por el concilio de la ciudad en Oct. 6, de acuerdo con Sr. Zach. Hacer estos exámenes puede coger un año.

"Nosotros intentamos ser vigilantes para estar seguros de que el trabajo sea hecho esta vez," dijo uno de los residentes.



Marcha en Contra de la Acumulación de Desperdicios Tóxicos

El 9 de Octubre residentes y amigos de Ironbound marcharon por Ferry St. para demandar la limpieza de desperdicios tóxicos que afectan a la comunidad. Lois Gibbs, directora de la agrupación ciudadana en contra de desperdicios dañinos (Citizens' Clearinghouse on Hazardous Wastes) organización nacional que apoya a grupos ambientales como ICATW fue la oradora invitada.

Sra. Gibbs tambien estuvo a cargo de la asociación de propietarios de Love Canal. Su vida y obra se relatan en una película, un libro y un drama de televisión. Estudiantes del club ambiental de la escuela superiora East Side expusieron sus opiniones en una protesta en el parque Peter Francisco. La Visita de Sra. Gibbs a Ironbound fue parte de una campaña estatal para asegurar que se pase "una ley de derechos ambientales", y fue apadrinada por la organización por la defensa del medio ambiente (Grassroots Environmental Organization).

Numeros Importantes

Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste	589-4668
Ironbound Ambulance Squad	589-3795
Fire Department	733-7400
Police Department (Non-emergency)	733-6290
Emergency	911
Ironbound Information Center	344-7210

Reporte Especial En Los Toxicos Del Ironbound

Mary Andes representante del Environmental Careers Organization ha estado trabajando como voluntaria para el **Ironbound Comite En Contra De Los Desperdicios Tóxicos (ICATW)** hace varios meses. Durante este tiempo ella ha escrito varios reporte en como afecta los toxicos al Ironbound. Algunos de estos fueron:

* Ahi ocho lugares en el Ironbound que estan esperando ser limpiados acordando con el "Site Remediation Program Status Report, Fall 1992" del Department of Environment and Energy (DEPE). Estos incluyen Otilio, localizado en Blanchard St., y Scientific Chemical Processing, localizada en 411 Wilson Ave. (lugar donde los tóxicos fueron inicialmente encontrados en el 1974). Tambien incluidos son los lugares que tienen dioxin (los cuales estan esperando ser limpiado desde 1983) y los lugares del Ironbound Stadium y la Piscina (los cuales estan esperando desde 1987). Otros 5 lugares estan en la lista en la parte East Ward del Ironbound.

* El Ironbound tiene el problema mas grande de tóxicos en el estado de New Jersey acordando con las estadisticas bajo la ley "Right To Know". Sobre 13 millones de libras de tóxicos son safadas bajo el codizo 07105, casi doble la cantidad como el codigo segundo que es Rahway. Dos de las 108 companias que producen la cantidad mas fuerte de tóxicos estan localizadas en el Ironbound: Sun Chemical Corporation, 185 Foundry St., y Alliance Chemical Inc., 309-327 Ave. P. Estas dos plantas combinadas sueltan 7 millones de libras de tóxicos al año (como se refleja en las estadisticas de 1990). Esto no incluye lo que suelta el incinerador por que este esta protegido bajo esta ley.

* Ninguna agencia del gobierno esta documentadno los efectos en la salud viviendo bajo estas las maneras mas peligrosos de todo

New Jersey. Estas incluyen quimicas las cuales causar defectos al nacimiento y cancer.

* El incinerador mas grande de estado localizado en el Ironbound es malo para nuestra salud y la economia. Ha violado el permiso de extraer tóxicos al ambiente ha sido multado \$\$462,000. Han tenido que cerrarlo completamente por la pobre construcción, y todo esto paso durante sus primeros 2 años de operación.

El ICATW ha ganado victoriamente la batalla en la construcción de otros incineradores en el Ironbound, tambien ha logado que se limpien algunos de otros lugares en el Ironbound. El Comité necesita de su ayuda. Para mas información en la proxima reunión ICATW, o para recibir una copia del reporte, llame al 589-4668 o escriba a ICATW, 95 Fleming Ave., Newark, N.J. 07105.



El Escuadron de Ambulancia Necesita De Su Ayuda

Cuando alguien en su familia se enferma de repente o hiere accidentalmente damos aviso inmediato al Escuadrón de Ambulancia de Ironbound. Ahora el escuadrón está haciendo un urgente llamado de voluntarios para poder continuar sus servicios.

Se necesitan voluntarios no solo para proveer primeros auxilios y viajar en las ambulancias, sino tambien para responder el teléfono.

Para más información o para alistarse, llame al 589-3796.

Ironbound Voices is a project of the Ironbound Community Information Center. We believe that all people are entitled to income, food, clothing, housing, education, and health care. We will print articles about groups taking steps to make this belief a reality. We will also publish information about your legal and social service rights. This issue was published with the help of:

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Peace On Earth Spaghetti Dinner

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6:00 P.M.
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